

attempted to move him by main force, but not succeeding in that, he immediately drew a pistol, and threatened to shoot him. Nothing daunted, the keeper replied, "Shoot away!" and a slight scuffle at once ensued; but, happily, the pistol was not discharged. Just as this was ended, Lord Clinton, one of the directors of the company, and Mr. Grippley, their London solicitor, came up, and the latter gentleman read a paper purporting to be a permission from Lord Harborough to the railway company to survey. This, however, had no effect upon the tenants and retainers of Lord Harborough. The whole party then moved off. Biddle applied to the nearest magistrate for a warrant against the surveyor, who had threatened to shoot him, which was granted; and the delinquent (a Mr. Charles. Frow, of Thorpe, in Lincolnshire) was apprehended in Melton, and shut up in the county prison from Saturday to Monday, when the case was heard before the Rev. G. E. Gillett, of Waltham. Mr. Gillett said he should send the case to the assizes, and should require the defendant to find sureties for his appearance, himself in 100*l.*, and two sureties in 50*l.* each.

At the petty sessions at Ashendon last week, four charges were preferred against two surveyors and their assistants, at the instance of the Duke of Buckingham. The surveyors and labourers employed in making surveys for the South and Midlands Railway were charged with committing damages on a farm at Westcott, the property of the duke, and in the occupation of George Homan. One was charged with breaking a fence, and damaging it to the amount of one penny. Another with chopping up a fence, and damaging it to the amount of sixpence. Others with having each committed damage to the amount of twopence. They were all fined.

Before daylight, as the keepers on the estates about Osberton were on the watch, they were surprised by the strange vision of divers wandering lights. This was thought to be something in the way of poaching, and, pouncing upon the intruders, they found them armed, not with snickle, drag-net, or sir-gun, but with brass tubes, long poles and chains, the lights proceeding from divers bull's-eye lanterns. Each party prepared for action, the game-watchers levelling their guns and the intruders their long poles with a flag at one end and pointed with iron at the other, like so many foot-lancers. The keepers, finding the number of the enemy on the increase, beat a retreat, and left the fields unmolested to the foe, who proved to be the surveyors for some line of railway projected between Lincoln and Retford, which Mr. Foljambe had refused permission to be surveyed by day, and of which they were making a stolen survey at night.

Cases of determined opposition, and some of them accompanied by violence, have also occurred at Appleton, about eight miles from York, at Glenfalloch, in Scotland, and at Hammersmith, near London. At Lincoln a *ruse* was resorted to for getting surveys across the property of a refractory landowner. A surveyor held him in parley whilst his assistants performed their work, and then coolly told him his refusal was of no consequence, as the necessary survey was completed. We might fill several pages with similar notes.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, AT BEVERLEY.—A local paper says that the restorations of this fine edifice are progressing satisfactorily, and the work already executed is done in a substantial manner. A barrel drain of sufficient dimensions has been laid at a considerable depth round the church, which proves very efficient in keeping not only the floor of the nave and chancel, but the whole building perfectly dry. The flagged area and parapet wall, and the approaches to the five entrances, are finished. The foundations of the fabric have been carefully examined, and the basements of the buttresses, the walls, and their respective weather mouldings, repaired and restored to a considerable height; so that the stability of the structure may so far now be considered as secure as when first erected. The interior of the crypt is being proceeded with, and what has for ages seemed only a miserable-looking cellar, choked up with accumulations of soil, and bones and debris of every kind, already assumes a handsome appearance.

FOREIGN ARCHITECTURAL AND COL-LATERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Network of French Learned and other Instructional Societies.—The Secretary of State for Public Instruction, Mr. Salvandy, has sent a circular to all the above establishments, calling upon them to furnish him with data of their origin, scope, exertions, means and income, charter of enrolment, laws, and regulations, &c., for compiling therefrom an "Annuaire of all French Learned and Instructional Societies," to be published regularly every twelvemonth at the expense of Government (?). This work will astonish the world, as it will show the vast number of such establishments scattered over the whole of the country. It has been before the intention of Mr. Salvandy to combine and connect all the societies with the French Institute, whereby, without a meddling or impeding interference, their exertions might be combined and centralized. In connection with this plan, was another, entertained by the corporation of the City of Paris—viz., to provide all the instructional societies of the metropolis with one common building, for their collections, meetings, exhibitions, &c.—[At a moment when societies and collections of national antiquities, &c. are everywhere springing up or projected in this country—the idea of an annuaire of British instructional societies might be entertained, and a comparison with that of our neighbours lead to beneficial results on either side.]

Government Literary Works in France.—Our readers will perceive, from the list of foreign works, how many are published "by order and expense of Government"—others appear under the patronage of the Secretary of State for Public Works; all which, it is almost needless to observe, does scarcely ever take place in this country. But even works, which are printed quite as a private enterprise, are patronized in several ways in France and Belgium, unknown, hitherto, with us. Individual subscriptions by the sovereign, as such, take place, as a matter of course, in every monarchic country; but the next step taken, in France, is a subscription "pour les bibliothèques du Roi," and this amounts to ten or twelve copies. Next comes, then, the subscription "pour les bibliothèques publiques," made by order of the Secretary of State of Public Works, or any other to which the publication may more immediately refer, by which, a thus patronized work gets officially spread over the whole of France, in all the universities, colleges, and other superior schools.

Milan. Atelier of the Sculptor Marchesi. Large Burial-ground "extra muros."—Exalted patronage of arts is not only beneficial in itself, but also by the example it sets before others. The King of Sardinia has done so much of late for art, that the Italians call him another "Re di Baviera." He has chiefly bestowed his patronage on the sculptor Marchesi, whose atelier is one of extreme interest even with those who had seen the extensive art-workshops of Schwanthaler and Thorwaldsen. It is filled with his own sketches, studies, and models, besides the drawings, pictures, and models of other artists, all which is enhanced by the splendid and costly material in which he executes his works—huge solid blocks of Carrara marble. The style of Marchesi is chiefly formed after that of Canova, and therefore, greatly coincides with modern Italian taste, while it may less tally with that of the other European nations, who have identified themselves rather with the bold and eccentric way of Thorwaldsen. Marchesi has even gone beyond Canova, in adhering to a feminine and meek style of sculpture. He is executing now three most extensive works—some monuments for the late Emperor of Austria; and then nine colossal statues of Carrara marble; a great religious art-work destined for the new church of St. Carlo Borromeo at Milan. The first group of three figures, represents Religion with cross in its left—the next a mother with several children, one kissing the feet of the Saviour, personifying Love—the last, a blind man led by two virgins, Hope. The pedestal, also in marble, will be adorned with profuse flower-garlands, equalling the finest works of the Netherland school. The church will be a Rotonda in the Roman style, with high cupola, a deep choir, and half round aisles. Another vast structure, executed by Mr. Aluisi, is a Campo Santo, at

the expense of the town-corporation of Milan. As the population of that city nears now 180,000 souls, the necessity for a huge burial ground has been deeply felt, and three millions of francs are reserved for that purpose. Besides the open burial-ground, encompassed by a high railing, there will be a great number of sepulchral vaults and sepulchral chapels, to meet the wishes and means of the different ranks of society—a large church, a sepulture of honour or *pantheon*, for deserving citizens, and an open colonnade all around. The style of these buildings will be the ancient Greek or Roman. All this, however, is marred by a separation and rearticulation of the four corridors of the cemetery—destined each for the burial of persons who have committed suicide, Protestants, Jews, and children who died unbaptized.—*Allgemeine Zeitung.*

Destruction of Antiquities in the Roman States.—The important architectural monuments of the old *trabean* city of Cosa—great and renowned long before the founding of Rome—are no more. Numerous ruins of different epochs, especially the cyclopean walls (contemporaneous with those of *Micene*), bespoke its greatness even in the Roman times. Those beautiful architectural fragments on the Piazza before *Sa. Maria della Pietà*—as well as most of the inscriptions; life-size marble figures, the polygons of the cyclopean walls of the city and castle, have all been destroyed of late in various ways, for burning lime, &c. Only the stupendous slabs of rock—15 to 20 feet long—have not been disturbed. The Commission for the Preservation of Antiquities at Rome, does not seem to exert itself very actively.—*Allgemeine Zeitung.*

J. L.—v.

WORKS IN THE PROVINCES.

Surveyors have lately been busily engaged in measuring the ground for the site of a new college at Galway. It is to be at the rear of the present college or school of Erasmus Smith's foundation, and to extend across to Bohernmore. It will occupy a space of about eight acres, and will be principally built on the ground of M. J. Blake, Esq., M.P., a field occupied by Henry Comerford, Esq.—Sir Wulstan Williams Wynn, Bart., has given 200*l.* to build national schools at Rosson.—Nasmyth's pile-driving machine has just completed the task of driving the piles for the gigantic coffer-dams in connection with the new dock about to be constructed at Devonport for the steam navy. The coffer-dam is 1,650 feet in length by 24 feet wide, composed of three rows of piles driven as close together as possible; in the vast number driven by the steam pile-driver not one was split. The very last duty the machine had to perform was to complete the driving of some piles which were driven by the ordinary means as far as such could possibly drive them; these the steam pile-driver sent down to further depths, varying from three to ten feet, proving thereby the superior driving power of the steam, over the ordinary machine.—A Gas Company has been formed at Sheffield, for the purpose of constructing additional gas works at Grimsby; capital 10,000*l.*, in shares of 10*l.* each, supported by Lord Worsley and a wealthy committee.—A company is in the course of formation for the construction of wet docks on an extensive scale at Lynn, in Norfolk. Mr. Rendal is the engineer.—With the view of improving the port of Colchester, so as to allow vessels of from 300 to 450 tons burden to reach the Hythe, the following works are in contemplation: to make a new cut from Rowhedge to Stake Beach, on the west side; the point on the Wivenhoe side of the river to be taken off, and the river to be made more navigable to Wivenhoe; the shallow part of the river below Wivenhoe to be deepened; from the termination of the new cut, at Stake Beach to the Hythe, the river to be widened and deepened; to make new quay walls on both sides of the Hythe, and about 60 feet to be added to the river from the eastern side (Mr. Hawkins' premises), so as to form a dock, or basin for vessels; to place locks near Rowhedge, so as to form a floating basin or canal from thence to the Hythe bridge. The cost is roughly estimated at 50,000*l.*—The projected Argyll canal is to be provided with locks, or rather tide-gates, 36 feet wide, 250